

VIRGINIA ARGUS.

[XVITH YEAR.]

A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE.

[No 1572]

RICHMOND.—PRINTED (ON TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUNIOR, PRINTER TO THE COMMONWEALTH.

[Four Dollars Per Annum—Paid in Advance.]

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1808.

[12 1-2 Cents Single.]

Richmond Price Current.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)	
Tobacco, -	84 00
Wheat, new, red 75, white 83 do.	
Flour, superfine, new, -	5 00
Flour, fine, -	4 00
Corn, -	2 50
Hemp, clean, (per ton) 180 00 do.	
Iron, -	110 00 do.
Bacon, -	11 do.
Whiskey, -	45 do.

BOARDING HOUSE.

Mrs. Judith Nelson

HAVING taken the tenement belonging to Mr. William Price, lately occupied by Mr. McCracken, on the street leading from the Capitol, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, where she will take boarders by the day, week, or month of year. She has excellent servants, and assures those who may become her boarders, that no exertion shall be wanting to give satisfaction. Richmond, 24th July, 1808.

Messrs. Joseph and Jesse Dabbs.

As each of you reside out of the state and have no agent residing in the state who is known to me, I have taken this mode to give you notice that I shall on the first Monday in October next, between the hours of 10 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon of the same day, at Charlotte court-house, proceed to take the depositions of Thomas Read, Jr. Joseph Venable, Brooks Baker, Henry Lester, Chesley Daniel and Thomas Harris Spencer, to be read as evidence on the argument of exceptions, taken to a report of commissioners in a suit in chancery depending in Charlotte court, wherein Joseph Dabbs and others are plaintiffs, and Catharine Dabbs and others, defendants, when and where you may attend if you please.

Charles Noel.

June 16, 1808.

By the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears to the Executive by an information taken before William White and James M. Williams, gentlemen, justices of the peace for the county of Philadelphia, that an atrocious murder was committed on the 15th day of the present month by a certain Gardner Mays, late of the county aforesaid, on the body of Robert Wynn, who it appears was a deputy sheriff for the said county, and in the execution of the duties of his office as such, when the said murder was committed, and that the said Gardner Mays has fled from justice; I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of the council of state, to issue this proclamation, hereby offering a reward of two hundred dollars to any person or persons who shall apprehend and carry before some justice of the peace for the county of Philadelphia aforesaid, the said Gardner Mays, that he may be dealt with as directed by law. And I do moreover hereby enjoin all officers, civil and military, and exhort the good people of this commonwealth to use their best endeavors to apprehend the said Gardner Mays, that such proceedings may be had against him as is prescribed by law.

Given under my hand, with the seal of the (L-S) commonwealth annexed, at Richmond, this 27th day of July, 1808.

William H. Cabell.

N. B. Gardner Mays is from 40 to 45 years of age, 5 feet, from 3 to 5 inches high, close stout and strong made, particularly in the body, in which he is longer than usual for men of his height, his arms are strong, his thighs short and small compared with his body, his legs short and well proportioned, his face a little prominent, with strong full beard, his nose large, and a little swelling from the forehead to the end, where it appears quite full; on nice observation his eyes may appear rather nearer together than usual, and it is believed there is a small blemish in one of them, perhaps the left; his hair is dark colored and short; he has been bred to labor, and is of a complexion common to men of that description. Amongst his wearing apparel, is a blue common cloth sarson, lined with red flannel; a Virginia cloth coat with black buttons, button holes and black silk cape, and a pair of white casimere pantaloons and waistcoat. He occasionally carries a large butcher knife under the breast of his coat, ground on the back to an edge, so as to represent the blade of a dirk.

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CONTAINING THE

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SHOWING UPWARDS OF ONE

HUNDRED MOVEMENTS.

By DANIEL FISHER.

REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

MADRID GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Saturday, April 9, 1808.

His excellency Don Sebastian Pinuela has communicated, under yesterday's date, the following royal order to his excellency the president of the council.

Our lord the king has just received credible intelligence of his intimate friend and august ally the emperor of the French, king of Italy, being already at Bayonne, for a purpose the most agreeable, valuable, and flattering to his majesty, namely, that of entering these kingdoms, with views in which his majesty perfectly concurs, and of known utility and advantage to his beloved subjects. And it becoming the most intimate friendship, happily subsisting between the two crowns, and the most high character of his imperial and royal majesty, that his majesty should go to meet and compliment him, and to give him the most sincere, positive and constant proof of his intention and resolution to keep up, renew and draw closer the good intelligence, intimate friendship and advantageous alliance which have happily prevailed and should prevail, between these two monarchs—his majesty has resolved speedily to set out for the purpose of effecting it. And as this absence is to last but a few days, he expects, from the loyalty and love of his beloved subjects, and particularly of the inhabitants of this capital, who have so repeatedly evinced their being animated by those sentiments, that they will keep quiet, trusty and fully confiding in the notorious zeal, activity and justice of his ministers and tribunals, upon whom his majesty has laid the strictest injunctions to that end, and principally to the newly created board of government, over which his most serene highness the Infant Don Antonio is to preside; and that they will maintain, as they are bound to do, the peace and harmony which have hitherto subsisted between them and the troops of his imperial and royal majesty, punctually supplying them with whatever they may want for their subsistence until they proceed to the points where they intend to go for the greatest advantage and happiness of both nations; His majesty giving the most positive assurance, that there is no apprehension whatever of the said tranquility, good intelligence and advantageous alliance being disturbed or altered; instead of which his majesty is fully convinced, that it will grow more and more solid every day.

(Signed) SEBASTIAN PINUELA.

GIBRALTAR, April 23, 1808.

We have been favored with the following translation of a letter from the count of Espelleta, captain general of Catalonia to his excellency general division Duheme commanding in chief the army of observation of the Eastern Pyrenees:

Barcelona, 18th March, 1808.

SIR,

The troops in the Citadel and Forts of Montjuic, may consider the whole of this city as magazines, and all its provisions as theirs. They have no enemy to fear, nor any thing to expect, except in so far as having a common interest with the town and Spanish inhabitants. Your excellency occupied these fortresses, in the name of the emperor and king, as an ally; and as such, the Spanish government consented to the occupation of them by your troops, with the greatest good faith and confidence. With the same sentiments, it has opened to you and the army under your command, its treasures, its resources, and the bosoms of its families, in order to afford you a hospitable reception, and to share with you the food destined for its own use.

Military laws prescribe the mode of supplying garrisons, when it happens that they are either engaged in hostile operations, or are besieged, or when a scarcity in the country is threatened, which obliges the general commanding to take precautions for the subsistence of his troops, by establishing depots. But, exclusive of these circumstances, this measure only serves to create suspicion and distrust. Neither my conduct, nor the constant moderation of my troops, nor the favourable reception the French army have met with, ought to excite alarm.

The town is provided with supplies of every description, as you will perceive from the annexed statement of the intendant; and even although there should be some deficiency, your excellency gives us the strongest assurance, that provisions are collecting at the ports of France, which are to be sent to this country, free of duty.

His majesty the emperor and king, whose worthy name has inspired us with confidence, while his troops occupy our forts, being truly informed of our docility and honorable principles, will not be well pleased when he hears, that you alarm this city with terrible forebodings, as a recompence for its constant submissive conduct.

Your excellency will be pleased to request the opinion of his imperial majesty respecting your determination before you carry it into effect, and to accompany your request with this explanation of mine, as I shall lay the business before the king, my master, without whose orders I cannot give to your excellency what the forts in possession of the Spanish troops have not.

If, before you receive the resolution of the emperor, your excellency should find grounds for living with precaution, and under the influence of fear, in the forts which at present are to be considered as forming part of the town, then the measure you propose might be resorted to with propriety. But in the meantime when no such necessity exists, I wish to impress on your mind, that it will serve no good purpose to supply the forts with stores of provisions; that such an intention is pointed out and offensive; and that it will not be in the power of your excellency, or myself, to remedy the consequence of the sensation which such a measure may excite among the inhabitants.

Your excellency will be pleased to accept of my most high consideration, May god preserve you many years.

The count of ESPLETTA.

The royal council has subsequently received, under date of the 7th and 8th, the following Royal Address, Letter, Royal Decree, and Order:—

ROYAL ADDRESS.

"Spaniards and beloved Subjects—Perfidious men are endeavoring to bring ruin upon you, and would fain supply you with arms, that you might turn them against the French troops, anxious reciprocally to stir you up against them, and them against you. What would be the result of such sinister intentions? No other, without doubt, than the devastation of Spain, and calamities of every description. The factious minds, from which I had so much to bear, are as yet in agitation; and, under circumstances equally important and critical, I am concerning matters with my ally, the Emperor of the French, concerning whatever is connected with your happiness. But be sure not to listen to his enemies; they who exasperate you against him, thirst for your blood, and are either the enemies of our nation, or the agents of England. If you hearken to them, you will occasion the loss of your colonies, the division of your provinces, and a long series of disturbances and evils to your country.

"Spaniards, trust my experience, and submit to the authority which I hold from the Almighty and from my ancestors. Follow my example, and believe that the friendship of the Emperor of the French, can alone save Spain and make her happy.

Bayonne, in the imperial palace of government, May 4, 1808.

I, THE KING.

Letters inclosing the Royal Decree to his Imperial and Royal Highness (Monsieur) BROTHER,

My absence and infirmities not allowing me wholly, to dedicate myself to the unremitted exertions required for the government of my states, tranquility of my kingdom, and the preservation of my crown, it has struck me, that I could do nothing better than to appoint a *Locum tenens*, who, invested with the supreme authority, which I hold from God and my ancestors, should govern and rule for me and in my name, over all the provinces of Spain.

In consequence whereof, and having previously consulted the welfare of my people, and my wish to rescue the monarchy from the precipice into which the malevolent, and the enemies of the peace of the continent, were on the eve of plunging her; duly appreciating, on the other hand, the eminent virtues of which your imperial and royal highness has given us so many proofs, and the great services you have done us; I have resolved, with the consent and approbation of my faithful and great ally the emperor and king, upon appointing your imperial and royal highness my Lieutenant General, by the decree which I have just issued to the board of government, and which is here annexed; entreating you, prince, to transmit it to them, and to accept of this appointment, which will restore peace to my mind. And so I pray God may keep you, brother, under his holy and worthy protection.

(Signed) CHARLES.

Bayonne, May 4, 1808.

Appointment of the Grand Duke of Berg to the high dignity of Lieutenant General of the Kingdom.

To the Supreme Board of Government.

"Having deemed it proper to give the same direction to all the forces of my kingdom, with a view to the security of the property of individuals, and to the maintenance of tranquillity against both internal and external foes, I have thought it my duty, in order to attain that object to appoint Lieutenant General of the

kingdom, our beloved brother, the grand duke of Berg, who, at the same time commands the troops of our ally, the emperor of the French.

And therefore, we command our supreme council of Castile, and other councils, the chanceries, audiences, and justices of the kingdom, the captains-general, and governors of our provinces and places, to bear him obedience, execute and enforce the execution of his orders and dispositions, such being our will as likewise that, as Lieutenant General of the kingdom, he shall preside over the board of government. Let it be so understood for the due fulfillment of my present supreme determination.

(Signed) I THE KING.
Bayonne, Imperial Palace of Government, May 4, 1808.

Order accompanying the Royal Decree and Address.

"Most illustrious Sir—The grand duke of Berg has directed me to transmit to the council, as I hereby do, the annexed royal decree of our lord king Charles IV. issued at Bayonne, in the palace of government, and by which his majesty has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant General of the kingdom his imperial and royal highness the above-named grand duke of Berg; that the same may be so understood by the council, and by them carried into execution, and circulated with all possible speed for the corresponding purposes.

His excellency Don Sebastian Pinuela communicated on the 10th of May, to D. Arias Mon, senior member of the council and chamber, the royal order and inclosures, of which the following are copies.

"Most illustrious Sir—I send you by his imperial and royal highness the grand duke of Berg, Lieutenant General of the kingdom, the annexed decree of Ferdinand VI. addressed to the supreme board of government, and inclosing a letter which he wrote to his august father, resigning the crown in his favor; and the revocation of the powers given to the said board of government, most particularly charging the latter to submit to his said august father.

I likewise inclose you the letter which the same Ferdinand VI. wrote to his imperial and royal majesty the emperor of the French, upon the same subject; that the whole may be immediately published, printed and circulated by the council.

"I have this day delivered to my father a letter worded thus: Sire, venerated father and sir, in order to give your majesty a proof of my love, obedience and submission, and to comply with the wishes which your majesty has repeatedly expressed to me I resign my crown in favor of your majesty, wishing that your majesty may enjoy it for a long series of years. I recommend to your majesty the persons who have served me ever since the 19th of March, fully relying upon the assurances which your majesty has given me on this head. May God &c. &c. Your majesty's most humble son.

(Signed) FERDINAND.

Bayonne, May 6, 1808.

In consequence of this resignation of the crown in favor of my august father I revoke all the powers with which I had invested the board of government, previous to my departure from Madrid, for the dispatch of important and urgent business that might occur during my absence.—The board shall obey the orders and commands of our beloved father and sovereign, and shall enforce their execution throughout the kingdom. Before I conclude, I have to return thanks to the members of the board, to the constituted authorities, and to the whole nation, for their services to me; and to charge them most heartily to unite with my beloved father, king Charles, and with the emperor Napoleon, whose power and friendship can more than any thing else, secure to Spain her most valuable blessing, namely, her independence and the integrity of her territory. I charge you not to suffer yourselves to be seduced by the artifices of your internal enemies; to live together in perfect harmony, and to keep up a good understanding with our allies; and lastly, to avoid the effusion of blood, and the misfortunes which would otherwise result from the present circumstances, if you should allow yourselves to be led away by the spirit of delusion and disorder. Let it be so understood by the board, &c. &c.

(Signed) FERDINAND.

Bayonne, May 6, 1808.

To the infant Don Antonio.

"Sir and Brother—I had the honor of sending to your imperial and royal majesty a copy of the letter which I intend to deliver to my august father, in which I abdicate the crown of Spain in favor of his majesty, in compliance with the wish which he, this day, expressed to me in the presence of your imperial and royal majesty.

I entreat your imperial and royal majesty to take under your protection my person, and that of my brother the infant

Don Carlos, and to guarantee the persons and properties of my followers.

In this confidence I beg your imperial and royal majesty will accept of the assurances of the high consideration, &c. &c.

(Signed) FERDINAND.

Bayonne, 5 May, 1808.

The whole having been published in the council, it has been resolved that it should be carried into execution, and communicated to the captains general, &c.

(Signed)

D. BARTOLOME MENOS.

Madrid, May 10, 1808.

In consequence of the royal decree appointing the grand duke of Berg, lieutenant general of the kingdom, and his imperial and royal highness having confirmed the members of all the tribunals in their respective places, the council has issued under the same date, a royal decree enjoining the impartial and speedy administration of justice, and directing stamp paper to bear the words, Government of the Lieutenant General of the kingdom.

MADRID, May 10, 1808.

The Spanish Monarch must, when the affairs of the north are settled, make room for a member of the new dynasty. A lawful sovereign, a Bourbon, and master of one of the finest countries in Europe! how can he expect to be absolved, while such heavy charges can be preferred against him—*Globe, Chron.*

The king, the prince of Asturias, and their highnesses don Carlos and don Antonio, have renounced the crown, and their right to the same, as appears by the following documents:

"I have thought it proper to give my beloved subjects the last proof of my paternal love for them. Their happiness, the peace, prosperity, preservation and integrity of the dominions which Divine Providence has put under my government, have been, during my reign, the only objects of my incessant solicitude. Whatever dispositions and measures have been adopted ever since my accession to the throne of my ancestors tended to that just end; nor could they tend to any other. At present, under the extraordinary circumstances in which I have been placed and see myself, my conscience, my honor, and the fair name which I leave to posterity, imperiously require for me, that the last act of my sovereignty, should exclusively be directed to the promotion of the same end, namely, to the peace, prosperity, security and integrity of the monarchy, the throne which I relinquish; and to the greatest happiness of my subjects of both hemispheres.

And accordingly, I have ceded, to my ally and dear friend, the emperor of the French, all my rights to Spain and the Indies, having stipulated that the crown of Spain and the Indies shall continue independent and entire, such as it has been under my dominion; and likewise, that our holy religion is to be not only the established religion, but the only one proposed throughout the territories of this monarchy. You are to understand it so, and to communicate the same to the other councils; to the tribunals of the kingdom, to the heads of the provinces, both military, civil, and ecclesiastic, and to all the justices of my kingdom; that the last act of my sovereignty may come to the knowledge of all throughout my Spanish and Indian dominions, and that you and they may concur in carrying into execution the dispositions of my dear friend, the emperor Napoleon, whose aim is the maintenance of peace, friendship, and a union between France and Spain, and the preventing of excesses and popular commotions, the effects of which are invariably found to be public calamities, the desolation of families, and the ruin of all.

Given at Bayonne, in the imperial palace of government, May 8, 1808.

I THE KING.

To the temporary governor of my council of Castile.

"Don Fernando, Prince of Asturias, and the infants D. Carlos, and D. Antonio, grateful for the love and constant fidelity which all the Spaniards have displayed towards them, and deeply concerned at seeing them, at present, a prey to confusion, and consequently threatened with the greatest calamities; and well knowing, that, with the greatest part of them, this originates in their ignorance both of the motives of the conduct of their highnesses up to this moment, and of the plans which have been devised for the happiness of the country, they conceive it to be their duty to give them the salutary information they stand in need of, not to impede their execution, and at the same time, the clearest proof of the love which they bear them.

They are, therefore, under the necessity of making known to them, that the circumstances under which the Prince, after the abdication of the king his father, assumed the reins of government, when many provinces of the kingdom and all the frontier towns were occupied by a great number of French troops, and upwards of 60,000 men of the same nation